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CITY OF GARDINER.

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MAYOR'S ADDRESS,

AND

ANNUAL REPORTS.

*MARCH, 1867.*



GARDINER :

PRINTED BY H. K. MORRELL, HOME JOURNAL OFFICE.

1867.



## MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

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*Gentlemen of the City Council:*

Our fellow citizens have deemed it proper to commit to our hands the direction and control of their municipal affairs for the ensuing year. The trust thus imposed upon us includes the promotion of the welfare of the city in its civil and social organization in all matters upon which we may be called to act.

Assembled as we are to-day to take upon ourselves the necessary legal qualifications which are prescribed, to empower us to enter upon the discharge of our respective duties, I express the hope that we, each and all of us, will bring to the execution of the trusts which are confided to us, an earnest and unselfish desire to administer the municipal affairs of the city with the single purpose of fidelity to its interests.

The extraordinary expenses which were the unavoidable necessity of the recent war, have made the financial question of paramount importance to us, as well as to most of the cities and towns of the State. The debt of the city as it stood in 1861, that being the year in which the war commenced, was \$31,392.98. The debt as it now stands, according to the best information I have been able to obtain, is \$96,848.66. If from this amount we deduct the amount

of the debt as it stood in 1861, it would show an increase of indebtedness created since the commencement of the war of \$65,455.68. A part of the debt is in the bonds issued by the city, none of which, I am informed by the Treasurer, become due this year. The amount of the bonded debt is \$29,000.00; the amount of notes against the city is \$63,625.91; due the State for State Tax, \$3,222.75; other liabilities estimated at \$1,000; making as above stated, \$96,848.66.

The resources of the city as applicable to the payment of this debt—excluding its property in the Alms House estate, City Hall and other real estate and personal property not available for this purpose, are—due from the State for aid to soldier's families, \$109.90; uncollected taxes of 1865 and 1866, \$24,276.91; due from the State for pensions paid, \$994; property in Liquor Agency, \$1,068.50; in all \$26,449.31.

If this amount should all be received by the city and applied to the payment of the debt, it would leave a balance of indebtedness of \$70,399.35. But I am apprehensive that a portion of this regarded as a resource may not be available. In the return of uncollected taxes for 1865 there is embraced an item of \$6,141.10 which was a supplemental assessment made upon the shares of the National Banks of the city. This tax has never been collected, and there are very serious doubts as to whether it can be collected legally.

The weight of legal opinion seems to be against the legality of such an assessment in the absence of an existing enabling act to authorize it. At the time of that assessment no such act had been passed by our Legislature.

The property at the Liquor Agency, if it is to be kept there, can hardly be counted upon as a resource. If we

should add to the amount as found above,	\$70,399 35
the Bank Assessment of	6,141 10
and the liquor Agency property,	1,068 50
	<hr/>
It would show the real debt to be	\$77,608 05

It will be your duty, gentlemen, as a matter of public faith, to provide by an appropriation for the payment of the interest of this debt, and if you deem proper, for the reduction of so much of the principal as may seem to you expedient.

I would respectfully suggest an inquiry on your part into the propriety of the issuing of the bonds of the city to take the place of what is termed the floating debt. \$42,000 of that debt will become due during the present year—\$2,500 in 1868, and the balance in 1869. I am of the opinion that by some such provision a saving of interest can be made for the city.

There has been but a small difference in the expenditures of the Poor and Insane Department between the past year and the prior one. The actual expenditures of the past year for the support of the poor of the city were \$2,903.09, being less by \$107.01 than for the year before.

While the overseers say that it is encouraging to see that the number of applicants for relief grows less, they yet think that an amount equal to the last year's appropriation will be necessary for the year to come. This was \$3000. They also suggest the propriety of an appropriation of \$300 for the repair of the buildings and fences at the Poor Farm. As the amount of the expenses in the Poor Department is always uncertain and liable to so many contingencies which cannot be foreseen, it will be well to be sure that ample provision is made for that department. I con-

ent with the Board of Overseers in relation to the necessity of the appropriation for repairs and for fences.

The Report of the Board will be in your possession for reference and information.

The expenditures on Highways and Bridges for the last year have been \$7,047.26, and there are outstanding bills estimated at \$600, making a total of \$7,647.26. Of this amount the sum of \$1500 was expended in rebuilding the bridge across the stream near the grist mill, and \$500 for rebuilding one of the bridges on the causeway.

The rebuilding of the Bridge near the grist mill was not anticipated in the early part of the year, and its cost did not enter into the appropriations made for Highways and Bridges. It has however, been paid for by transferring from the fund appropriated to pay the Floating Debt an amount sufficient to cover the expense. I commend to your careful consideration this subject of the Highways and Bridges, with a view to a reduction in the expenses of that department if possible. The amount appropriated last year for both subjects of expense was \$5,000.00.

The expenditures of the Fire Department for the municipal year 1865-6 were \$1,228.12; for the year 1866-7, \$1,251.85, showing an apparent excess in the last year of \$23.12. This difference, however, arises from the payment in the present year of some bills which were outstanding, and not paid as they should have been in the previous year. The Chief Engineer reports the engines and apparatus belonging to that department to be in good order, and having some 2000 feet of hose. A portion of the hose, he reports, is not in as good condition as it should be. He suggests that an appropriation of the same amount as last year, of \$1,200.00, will be sufficient for the year to come.

With our Fire Department in a good state of efficiency, we may well congratulate ourselves that during the past year there has been but little call for their services. But two fires are reported and two alarms; and the aggregate loss during the year, by fire, is estimated at only about \$550.

The expenditures of the Police Department for the last year were \$591.75, being \$208.25 less than the appropriation.

Unless the police force should be increased, I am not aware of the necessity for any increased expenditure in this department, for the year to come.

The appropriation for the High School last year was \$1,300.

The Superintending School Committee report this school as being in excellent condition, and they suggest that its necessities require an additional appropriation over last year of \$200, for the employment of a second assistant teacher. I commend this institution to your consideration with the belief that you will do for it all you may judge that it needs.

The appropriation for Grammar and Primary Schools for the year past was	\$4,000 00
For repairs of school houses,	1,200 00
Received from State in aid of schools,	265 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,465 00

The expenditures for the year on the schools and school houses were \$6,302.96 ; showing an expenditure over the appropriations and receipts of \$837.96.

Very much the largest portion of this excess of expenditure grew out of the repairs which were made on the school houses. The money thus expended, was, I have no doubt, necessarily expended, and I am advised that all the school houses in the city are now in good repair, with the exception of the Primary school house on Summer street. That house is reported by the Committee to be so old, so much out of repair, and so worthless, that they recommend an appropriation for a new house. I call your attention to this, that you may take such action as you think best.

The committee state the general character of the Grammar and Primary Schools for the past year will compare very favorably with any preceeding year, and they ascribe this condition of the schools to the general efficiency of the teachers. They also re-



port that unless an additional appropriation is made, with which to increase the pay of the teachers of the Primary schools, there is danger that the city will lose the benefit of their services, and they suggest the sum of \$800 as the required amount.

It is for you, gentlemen, to consider this, and all other matters in relation to the schools, in the light of necessary expenditures ; and that you will make such appropriations as are called for, I have no doubt.

I have thus exhibited to you the financial condition of the city as nearly as my sources of information will enable me to do, and I have endeavored to ascertain the whole amount of the liabilities of our city, in order that the tax-payers may know the extent of their obligations.

While the debt is heavy, and the taxes for some time to come must be somewhat more than we have been accustomed to pay, it is nevertheless a source of satisfaction that the debt has not come upon the city by any extravagant or wasteful expenditure of the public money ; but the largest part of it has sprung out of the exigencies of the war, which, happily, has terminated in the maintenance of the government, the preservation of the public liberties, and the advancement of human rights in the direction of civil and political equality.

With the financial condition of the city in the state it is, I should feel myself wanting in proper attention to the public interests, if I failed to strongly urge upon you the necessity for as severe an economy in the administration of its affairs as you can apply—bearing in mind the fact that a reasonable, and not a niggardly expenditure is the best economy, and I suggest that in the matter of appropriations for the coming year, such amounts and such only shall be appropriated as the absolute wants of the city may require. It surely is no time to indulge in unnecessary expenditure, and if in anything we can save the public money, and not sacrifice the public welfare, it is our duty to do so. I therefore commend the whole subject of finances to your most careful consideration.

There is a practice which has prevailed somewhat in the last few years, which in my judgment is so pernicious that it cannot be too strongly condemned. I refer to the practice of most of the disbursing agents of the city in over-drawing the limits of their appropriations. The toleration of this practice leads to mismanagement of the public funds, encourages expenditures which would not be made if such officers were held to the strict limit of their appropriations, leads to confusion in the adjustment of accounts, and in every way is bad. It would be very much better that all officers who may apprehend that an excess of expenditures over their appropriations may be required, should bring the condition of their respective departments before the City Council for their action. I sincerely hope that some action may be taken which will stop this practice.

As the official agents of the city, we are charged with the duty, not only of caring for its financial interests, but also of promoting its social prosperity. A consideration of this idea, at once and forcibly suggests to our minds that there is an influence among us the tendency of which is to seriously impair any effort which may be made in that direction. I refer, gentlemen, to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The recent legislation of the State on this subject, shows that the opinion of the people is advancing in the direction of further efforts for the purpose of the suppression of this traffic.

Our people generally are not accustomed to be behind the people of other cities in whatever tends to promote the public morality, and we as their agents and representatives should be wanting in a proper appreciation of their convictions if we failed to recognize their sentiments upon this subject. In whatever efforts may be regarded as practicable and proper to make, to lessen and diminish this traffic I shall most cordially co-operate.

In conclusion, you will permit me to express the hope that in the selection of such officers as you are about to elect, to complete the organization of the city government, you will be governed only by a consideration of fitness of the person to be elected for the place he is to fill.

With an organization so effected and a desire on the part of each and all of us to consult the welfare of the city in the administration of its affairs, we can proceed to the performance of our duties in the hope that our constituents may not hereafter be sorry that they placed the direction of the city business in our hands.

GEO. W. WILCOX.

## SCHOOL REPORT.

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*To the City Council :*

The Superintending School Committee of the City of Gardiner, in accordance with the law of the State, respectfully submit their Annual Report of the Public Schools for the municipal year ending March 18th, 1867.

The number of schools under our charge was the same as that reported last year, viz., sixteen. We have employed twenty-seven different teachers, whose united salaries, (including the High School) amounted to \$4,515.66.

The Graded Schools have each had three terms of twelve weeks, excepting the Primary School on Neal Street, which had but eleven weeks for the fall term. The five suburban schools have had two terms each of twelve weeks.

The whole number in attendance during the year was 868. The average attendance was 668—being 80 per cent.—which we think will compare favorably with the attendance of any former year.

The school houses have been put in excellent repair at a cost considerably exceeding the appropriation for that purpose; but we trust the improved appearance of the buildings, and the additional comforts thereby given to the scholars, will be regarded as a good equivalent for the excess.

The teachers, with few exceptions, have been thoroughly proficient, and have faithfully performed their labors. There has been less complaints, by parents, than usual, and no case of insubordination has occurred which has required the investigation of the Committee.

The salaries of the teachers at the beginning of the year were fixed at the same figures as the year before, but we were obliged to increase the compensation in two instances, or lose the valuable services of experienced teachers.

In most cases for the coming year, the wages of the teachers of the Primary schools, and the assistants in the Grammar schools, must be advanced, or else we must fill their places with inexperienced substitutes. These teachers, with their present

salaries, after paying their board for the year, at the common price of \$3.50 per week, have but \$74.00 with which to clothe themselves and from which to "lay up something for a rainy day."

The compensation of female teachers has not kept pace with the extraordinary expensiveness of the times, nor with the increased wages of females in other employments. If this thing continues, justice to teachers demands, and the best interests of our schools requires, increased compensation. By such increase we retain the best talent, and thereby insure great and lasting good to our children. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and *there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.*"

#### HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School remained under the charge of its former principal, HORATIO B. LAWRENCE, until the fourth week of the Winter Term, when he was obliged to resign his position on account of protracted ill-health. He succeeded well in the management of the school, but failed to win the good will of his scholars and the hearty co-operation of their parents. He was succeeded by his brother, Mr. HIRAM B. LAWRENCE, an experienced teacher, who had gained some knowledge of his school in the capacity of assistant teacher during the Fall Term. He proved himself equal to the position. We have never witnessed a better examination than that at the close of the Winter Term. Wholesome discipline was exercised, and perfect harmony seemed to exist between teacher and scholars.

The assistants' department, under the care of Miss I. D. GODDING, has been, as usual, a model of excellence throughout the year. Her firm and gentle rule and sympathy, held every scholar in obedience, with bonds as strong as steel, yet light as air.

The large number of scholars in the lower classes made it necessary to employ an extra Assistant for the Fall and Winter terms, and Mr. LAWRENCE the present Principal, was employed the last six weeks of the second term, and Mr. JACOB B. NORTON during the second term. Mr. NORTON is a graduate from this school, and is now an undergraduate in Tuft's College. He proved himself a successful teacher.

We need very much a new building for the High School, with modern improvements. The present building is altogether too small to accommodate the present number of pupils, and the prospects for the future are that this number will be largely increased.

There should be an additional appropriation of two hundred dollars to pay for the services of a Second Assistant, in order to place this school on equal footing with schools of the same grade in other cities.

#### GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The three Grammar School Houses were thoroughly repaired during the Summer vacation, and now present a very inviting appearance; especially to those who enter the school-room do their comfort and neatness appear obvious. During the two terms which have followed the improvements, the rooms have been kept in fine condition. The benches have not been marred by jack-knives and pencils, nor have the walls been defaced by unsightly caricatures and names of over ambitious scholars. Doubtless a good percentage of the cost of repair, has been paid by the spirit of emulation incited among the scholars, to see who shall take the best care of their seats, and observe the best demeanor in the school-room and the habits of neatness encouraged by the pleasant surroundings.

The Grammar School on Lincoln Street remained under the charge of its former teacher, MRS. R. H. PLAISTED, as Principal, and MISS O. A. HUNT, as Assistant, during the spring term. At the beginning of the fall term, MISS ELLEN SAWYER, as Principal, and MISS MARY O. RING, as Assistant, were transferred from the High Street Grammar School to this school, and remained through the year. We visited the school frequently during each term, and were well pleased with the appearance of the scholars in their various exercises. We were particularly delighted with the exercises at the close of the spring term, under the charge of MRS. PLAISTED. The recitations were lively and exhibited a thoroughness on the part of every scholar. The readings by the young lads and Misses were finely rendered, and the singing by the whole school was cheerful and invigorating. We conscientiously say that all the teachers above mentioned, are "workmen that need not be ashamed."

Of the High Street Grammar School we can speak in the same terms of praise. MISS SAWYER and MISS RING kept up the interest of the former year unabated, during the spring term, and MRS. PLAISTED and MISS HUNT did not suffer it to flag during the remainder of the year. The relations between the teachers and pupils, and their intercourse with each other, have been such as to secure the respect and affection of the latter, to appeal to

whatever is noble and generous in their natures, to awaken in them a love of learning and a reverence for virtue. MRS. PLAISTED has the happy faculty of managing her pupils admirably during their recesses. Wholesome discipline governs everything from the time the pupils leave their seats until they return to them.

The Grammar School at the New Mills is the smallest of its class, but is not behind the others in discipline and ability. Miss MARY S. LENNAN has taught the school through the year, and not a single complaint has come to us from either parents or scholars. It was our pleasure to be at the closing examination of each term, and we are satisfied that the scholars have labored earnestly and well, and have great reason to be grateful to their teacher for her faithful endeavors for their advancement in knowledge and improvement in morals.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Primary schools are a substitute for home, and in saying this we do not lessen but increase their importance. The child before its tenth year will have to establish its habits of thought, to master some of its most difficult tasks, and make some of its most important acquisitions. No acquisition in the course of life is more important or difficult than the alphabet, and no habit so hard to eradicate as that of faulty enunciation. A yankee is always represented as talking through his nose, or giving the nasal twang; and there is more truth than fancy in the representation. To say nothing of many things and objects which the Creator designed to be learned in the first years of the child's life, the first and most important duty of the Primary teacher is to educate her pupils in the proper use of the vocal organs. It is to her we must look (if she is to supply the want of early home training) for what all classes in America need—educated speech. This is not the pronunciation of each separate word as learned from the dictionary. The words may be given with painful distinctness, sounding as if they were spelled, and yet the whole sentence may have a most harsh and discordant sound. It is rather that clear, flowing, and decided sound of the whole sentence which embraces both tone and accent, and which is only to be learned from the precept and example of an accomplished teacher.

In regard to the seven Primary Schools in the city we can say that with one exception they have been successfully managed throughout the year. Each of the teachers have had their excel-

lencies and faults. We do not claim perfection for any. All have endeavored faithfully to perform their duty.

The first in rank and scholarship is the Dresden Street school, under the charge of Miss A. M. FLITNER. She does not suffer a single error in recitation to pass uncorrected, and is never disturbed by unnecessary confusion while hearing her classes. If there is any fault, it is that her school is too mechanical. There is more of the positive than the sympathetic in her relations with her pupils.

Miss CLARA S. LOVEJOY taught the spring term of the Neal Street school with her usual good success. At its close she resigned the position for a more lucrative one in another branch of business. We were obliged to look about us for some one to fill her place, and were fortunate enough to secure the services of Miss SARAH B. HATCH, of Alna, for the two remaining terms. At the commencement of her labors we feared that she would not be equal to the situation, but subsequent visits proved to the contrary. She is deserving of much credit for her successful management of so large a school, numbering as it did over eighty scholars.

The Maple Street school continued under the charge of Miss S. A. M. BRADLEY for the year. We had not the opportunity of visiting this school so frequently as desirable; but the impression given by the visits we did make convinced us that the children were in good hands, and were learning lessons of neatness and correct deportment, as well as acquiring knowledge, which will be of lasting benefit to them.

Miss MYRA B. STURTEVANT, the prompt and energetic teacher of the New Mills Primary, well sustained her reputation of the former year. The scholars are not so far advanced, or the recitations so brilliant, as in some of the other schools, but on the whole the examinations at the close of each term were creditable and interesting.

At the beginning of the year we transferred Mrs. H. A. TAYLOR from the Spring Street school to Winter Street. Her success the year before was sufficient guaranty of her fitness for the position. Under her charge the school has rapidly improved, so that instead of being the lowest in rank as regards scholarship and discipline, as reported last year, it now ranks above all others, save one, of its class. We take pleasure in awarding this meed of praise to Mrs. TAYLOR, and we doubt not the pupils and



their parents appreciate her labors and bless her for her faithfulness.

Miss MARY C. POTTER was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mrs. TAYLOR from the Spring Street school, but failed in the government of the school, and in the beginning of the fall term was succeeded by Miss LIZZIE S. MANSIR, of Pittston, who remained in charge until the third week of the winter term, when she resigned in consequence of not being able to secure a boarding place in the vicinity of the school-house. The term was finished by AMANDA A. MARSON, of Pittston. This frequent changing of teachers has been an injury to the school. Miss MANSIR did good service while she remained, and the examination at the close of the fall term was satisfactory. Miss MARSON's stay was so brief that she had not an opportunity to become acquainted with her scholars, or to test their capabilities.

Miss SARAH E. BRADLEY continued in the Summer Street school through the first term, giving excellent satisfaction. She then resigned, and her sister, Miss JENNIE B. BRADLEY, was chosen in her stead. A good interest has been kept up among the scholars throughout the year, although there has been much irregularity in the attendance, as is usual in that neighborhood. Miss JENNIE BRADLEY has had but little experience in teaching, yet she succeeds well, and promises to become a very efficient teacher.

A new school-house is very much needed in this district, and it should be located differently. The present situation is wholly unfit; there being no playground connected with it the children are obliged to play in the street, much to their own discomfort and the annoyance of passers-by.

#### RURAL SCHOOLS.

There are five of these schools, each of which have had two terms during the year. We think as a whole, these schools have been better conducted this year, than for several years before.

The school in the Chas. Lawrence neighborhood, was taught both terms by Miss VESTA C. LAWRENCE, and that in the Miller District by Miss JUNIATTA MILLER. Both teachers have succeeded admirably, and are worthy of much praise. Some of the parents in these two districts should exercise more watchfulness over their children, and place less restraint upon the teachers. Truancy is one of the faults among the scholars there, and is a great

discouragement to teachers. No pupil can expect to get a thorough education who is irregular in his attendance; and no parent is justifiable in permitting his child to be unnecessarily absent from school.

The Hildreth School was taught in the summer by Miss EMMA C. OSGOOD, and in the winter by Miss Helen C. ANDREWS. These young ladies are graduates from our High School, hence there should be no question as to their educational qualifications. This was their first attempt at teaching, and we had some fears as to the result; but both did well. Miss OSGOOD is troubled with partial deafness, which is a hindrance to success in teaching, as in many instances faulty pronunciation and incorrect answers are permitted to pass uncorrected. Miss ANDREWS's school was not visited at the close of the term, but as we have heard no complaint, we take it for granted that her labors have been acceptable.

Miss NELLIE RING taught the summer term, and Miss MARY S. GLIDDEN the winter term of the Flagstaff school. These were also graduates of the High school, and excellent scholars. We visited the school several times, and on each occasion were well pleased with the order and recitations. Both these young ladies give promise of being adepts in their profession if they continue as they have begun. We are sorry to be obliged to complain of the boys of this school for injuries done the building and fence, by breaking up seats and pulling off pickets to kindle their fires in the morning. Every boy old enough to do an act of this kind ought to have local pride and self respect sufficient to debar him from doing it, to say nothing of the criminality of the deed. We are happy to know that the boys in the other schools in the city have had an idea of the cost and object of school-houses, which, if they have possessed no other sense of propriety, has restrained them from doing like injuries.

Miss SARAH J. CHAPMAN, who taught the winter term of the school on Libby hill, last year, remained through the summer term, much to the satisfaction of all parties. We should have been glad to have retained her for the next term, but she was offered a situation in a neighboring town, with higher pay, and we lost her valuable services. Miss HANNAH BURR was elected for the winter term, and though inexperienced, taught a very good school. Her classes, at the closing examination, were prompt in their recitations, and the deportment good. Miss BURR lacks confi-

dence in her own abilities, yet possesses many characteristics of a good teacher. A few years' experience will doubtless raise her to the rank of our best teachers.

In furnishing teachers for the rural schools we have endeavored to select from among the numerous applicants those whom we thought best adapted to the schools, and have tried to subserve the wishes of the people in the different localities; and we thank them for the hearty co-operation they have given us in our efforts. Each district has had the benefit of twenty-four weeks of schooling during the year, at a cost of nearly six dollars for each scholar attending, without counting the cost of repairs on the houses. Doubtless some have been dissatisfied with the selections we have made; but perfection has never yet been attained by mankind, and we do not claim it for ourselves, nor for our teachers. One thing is evident, we cannot employ professional teachers for two terms only in the year, without using a much larger proportion of the money raised for school purposes than justice would warrant. The number of scholars attending these schools is about 12 per cent. of the whole number attending in the city, and the cost of running them is about 14 per cent. of the whole appropriation at present prices.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Solomon, three thousand years ago, gave this quaint advice: 'Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it.' Centuries have passed away since the utterance of that excellent proverb, and generation after generation of children have lived to old age, and died, enriching the world with a harvest of noble deeds, produced from the good seed of early training; and though great advancement has been made in science and knowledge, yet this maxim has lost none of its truth and beauty.

The strongest incentive to upright and honorable action in manhood, next to the training given in the home circle by judicious and christian parents, is the education imparted to children in our common schools.

Education in its broadest sense comprehends every preparation that is made in youth for riper years. Acting upon this theory in the school-room the child is taught to combine courteousness, gentility and refinement in manners with intellectual growth and culture, and those higher moral duties which ennoble the scholar, and teach him to respect a command because it is right, with those

positive duties which are right because they are commanded. Under the regime of faithful teachers the pupil's mind is early disciplined to application and concentration of thought; the memory is made ready and retentive, and habits of industry and sedulousness are instituted, which are the sure elements of success in all pursuits.

The instructions given in the school-room are practical and progressive. The lessons which are learned from day to day will become a fountain of knowledge from which the essential elements of all industrial and professional labors may be drawn. The school is a place of training—a mental gymnasium. The business of the pupil is to meet and overcome difficulties; he is to do it not only perseveringly but promptly. A lesson learned in an hour is worth to the scholar ten times the same lesson learned in two hours. To do this, however, requires earnest, concentrated labor. It needs a healthy body as well as mind; and if a parent to whom the physical training of his child is necessarily committed, sends him to school in such poor health as to be unable to accomplish the tasks to be performed, it is unjust to complain because the more vigorous scholars do not wait for him; and it is impossible that he should keep pace with them.

We have been importuned frequently by parents to forbid the practice of obliging children to commit to memory their lessons, so as to be able to recite them without being questioned by the teacher. It is said that too much time is required, and those who are termed dull have to suffer the disgrace of being defeated by those who are apt. This difficulty of dullness is overcome by this very course of thorough, systematic training. The difference between a dull and an apt scholar is not so much in the ability as in the habits of study. The ready learner casts all extraneous thoughts aside, and, becoming absorbed at once in the subject matter to be learned, comprehends and retains it. His sluggish brother, equally determined in the beginning, is disturbed by every movement around him; his attention is distracted by thoughts of play; he thinks the lesson too hard; is appalled at the insurmountable difficulties before him and fails.

Such scholars need the assistance and encouragement of parents and teachers. Help them to pass the Rubicon of listlessness and victory is certain.

“’Tis education forms the common mind,  
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.”

It is said that Rufus Choate was accustomed to prepare his best speeches while his children were playing around him.

Complaints are frequently made in regard to the expensiveness of our schools. We do not think the expenses can be materially reduced. With the increase of population these, like all other expenses, must be increased. Education is a necessity, and there cannot be a more ruinous parsimony than to weaken a community by denying culture to the young. No expenditure brings so large a return to our citizens as that made for our public schools. The rich and the poor share it alike and are equally benefitted. Common schools are fortresses of republicanism—the gateway through which the poorest, if he will, can pass to competency and distinction. Retrenchment by curtailing the advantages of these schools is false economy. As well might we reduce our household expenses by attempting to dispense with the necessities of life, and to subsist upon the luxuries.

A few conservatives who think that there has been no progression in schools since the days of their boyhood, when to read, write and cipher was all that was required, object to the practice of singing in our schools, on the utilitarian ground that it does not pay. We do not purpose to answer this objection. We only wish the practice was more general—that it was a regular exercise in every school, not only each day but each hour. Nothing is more impressive than the sweet harmony of children's voices. Music is refining and humanizing in its influence upon the hearts of children. The tedium of study, the restraints of discipline, and the wear of mind and body need to be relieved by some of the amenities of life, by an infusion of esthetics among the sterner duties of the school-room.

*"Slowly grow Art's timid blossoms 'neath the heavy foot of toil,  
Spurn it not, but spare it—nurse it, till it gladdens all the soil."*

I cannot better close this report than by an extract from a speech by Hon. R. C. Winthrop, at an anniversary of the Boston schools.

"We may not forget that the immediate future of our own community is before us in the persons of these children of our schools. These boys, I need not say, are the men of the future, and, under God, the masters of the future. The ever moving procession of human life will pass on a few steps, and they will be on the platform, and we shall be beneath the sod. Not by any idle tappings on senseless tables, but by simply knocking at our own honest school-room doors, and asking how many boys and girls there are within, and what is their mental and physical and

moral and spiritual condition and culture, we may find a revelation of the future, hardly less sure or less exact than if it were were written in letters of light by the pen of inspiration."

J. M. LARRABEE, } *Sup. School*  
JOHN BERRY. } *Committee.*

*Statistical Table accompanying the School Report.*

SCHOOLS.	Whole Attendance Spring Term	Average Attendance Spring Term	Whole Attendance Fall Term	Average Attendance Fall Term	Whole Attendance Winter Term	Average Attendance Winter Term	Length of Spring Term in Days	Length of Fall Term in Days	Length of Winter Term in Days	Compensation of Teachers	TEACHERS' NAMES
High School	70	54	96	85	88	80	60	60	60	800	H. B. Lawrence, Prin. Hiram B. " " 400 I. D. Godding, Assist't. 72 Jacob B. Norton, "
Lincoln St. Gram. Sch'l	116	97	108	94	102	86	60	60	60	400	R. H. Plaisted, Princ'l. Ellen Sawyer, " 200 O. A. Hunt, Assistant. Mary O. Ring, "
High St. Gram.	79	68	99	86	88	78	60	60	60	400	E. Sawyer, Principal. R. H. Plaisted, " 200 Mary O. Ring, Assist't. O. A. Hunt, "
Dresden St. Primary	68	52	61	43	50	39	60	60	60	225	A. M. Flitner.
Maple St. Primary	52	41	41	32	42	27	60	60	60	200	S. A. M. Bradley.
Neal St. Primary	79	64	86	70	75	63	60	60		200	C. S. Lovejoy. S. B. Hatch.
New Mills Gram.	34	27	30	26	33	30	60	60	60	220	Mary S. Lennan.
New Mills Primary	55	41	47	40	47	35	60	60	60		Myra B. Sturtevant.
Spring St. Primary	58	48	63	50	51	47	60	60	60	200	Mary C. Potter. Lizzie S. Mansir. A. A. Marson.
Winter St. Primary	76	65	66	55	53	45	60		60	200	H. A. Taylor.
Summer St. Primary	62	45	58	48	53	41	59			187	Sarah E. Bradley. Jennie B. Bradley.
Brunswick Road	15	11			15	14	66		66	54	Emma C. Osgood. 60 Helen C. Andrews.
Libby Road	22	16			31	22	66		66	54	Sarah J. Chapman. 60 Hannah Burr.
Flagstaff	21	14			19	16	66		66	54	Nellie Ring. 60 Mary E. Gliden.
Capen Road	35	25			29	20	66		66	114	Juniatta Miller.
Lawrence Road	29	20			27	20	66		66	114	Vesta C. Lawrence.

## OVERSEERS' REPORT.

---

The Overseers of the Poor and Insane herewith submit the following report for the year ending March 1, 1867.

### FIRST.

To am't received from other towns,.....	\$167 71	
“ “ “ “ sources, ....	214 91	
“ “ in part for board of G. Shaw,	32 00	
“ “ from Mayor's Warrants,.	2,900 28	<u>\$3,314 90</u>
By am't p'd by Overseers to Mar. 1, 1867,	\$3,280 89	
“ cash in hand of Overseers,.....	34 01	<u><u>\$3,314 90</u></u>

### SECOND.

To balance undrawn, March 1, 1866,.....	\$113 98	
this sum trans'd from abatement acc't,.	189 81	
received from State for State Paupers,.	26 99	
“ “ N. O. Mitchell,.....	50 75	
“ “ other Towns, .....	167 71	
“ “ other sources,.....	214 91	
“ in part pay for board of G. Shaw,	32 00	
for appropriation of 1866, .....	3,000 00	<u>\$3,796 15</u>
By disbursements by Overseers of Pocr,..	\$3,280 89	
“ “ Mayor, viz :		
Paid Chamberlain's Salary to Mar.1,'66,	100 00	
Balance,.....	415 26	<u><u>\$3,796 15</u></u>

### THIRD—UNADJUSTED ACCOUNT.

There remains undrawn of the appropria- tion of March 1, 1866,.....	\$415 26	
Claims considered good,.....	192 23	\$607 49
Dr. for Ed. Dow's Salary to March 1, '67,	\$ 93 75	
outstanding bills unpaid “ “	213 45	<u>307 20</u>
Leaving balance in favor of Departm't of		<u><u>\$300 29</u></u>

### FOURTH.

For am't of expenses at Alms House includ- ing Superintendent's Salary,.....	\$1,572 62
---	------------



<i>Amount brought over, .....</i>		\$1,572 62
By wood taken from Alms House to supply		
Paupers, .....	\$40 49	
Butter, Hay, and other articles sold,		
and labor of Mr. Dow, .....	138 78	
Excess of appraisal over last year, ....	216 71	395 98
		<hr/>
Cost of poor at Alms House, .....		\$1,176 64
Cost of Poor outside Alms House, .....		\$2,204 25
Deduct from this sum the amount received		
from other towns, .....	\$167 71	
Also for good claims due for this year....	120 28	287 99
		<hr/>
		\$1,916 26
Add to above sum, Expenses of Poor at Alms House,		1,176 64
		<hr/>
		\$3,092 90
Deduct from above sum deficiency of last year,, .....		189 81
		<hr/>
Actual cost for support of Poor for 1866, .....		\$2,903 09

being \$107.01 less for the support of the Poor than last year. We have rendered aid the past year to 267 persons, viz: at the Alms House 22; outside the Alms House, 245; being 44 persons less than were relieved last year. It is encouraging to see the applicants grow less rather than increase. The Overseers would not however, recommend a less sum for the support of the Poor and Insane for this year, than was raised last year, viz: \$3,000.00.

The Farm Buildings and the fences need considerable repairs the present year, and the expense has been estimated by a competent person, to be about \$300. The Overseers would therefore, recommend that the further sum of \$300 be raised for that purpose.

The Overseers were fortunate enough last Spring, to obtain the services of Mr. Edmund Dow and wife, as Superintendent and Matron for the Alms House, and we feel pleased to say that they have managed the affairs of the establishment to the satisfaction of all concerned, and we recommend that their services be retained for the coming year.

The appraisal of the Alms House property, which was taken the 28th day of Feb., 1867, is \$6,874.68.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN WEBB,	} Overseers
J. M. LARRABEE,	
STILLMAN LIBBY,	
	} of
	} Poor.

## STREET COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

---

*To the City Council :*

Another municipal year having rolled around, it becomes my duty as Street Commissioner, to make a report to you of the condition of the Highways, Bridges and Side-walks in the City, the past year.

The appropriation for this department was very much larger than usual, but as long as we have to build plank side-walks nearly all over the City, it will be very expensive. I have built a large amount of new side-walk the past season, and if as much more is built this season, it will not be very expensive to keep them in repair for a number of years to come. I have also bailed a new Bridge at the south end of the Causeway, costing about five hundred dollars. The Grist Mill Bridge has been thoroughly repaired, widened and raised, and covered with Hackmetack plank four inches thick, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The Bridges are now in a very good condition, and will want but few repairs for a long time. The roads also, are in a very good condition, and will not be expensive to keep in repair. I have opened one new street the past year, at a cost of about one hundred dollars.

The Snow bills the past winter have been very expensive, as you will see by the bills from the different districts, and has exceeded my calculations six hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents, which still remain unpaid.

There is about fifty dollars worth of Building Material on hand and Tools as follows :

- 2 Ploughs,
- 5 Scrapers.
- 7 Iron Shovels.

- 5 Snow Plows.
- 2 Crowbars.
- 1 Nail Hammer.
- 1 Stone Hammer.
- 2 Hand Saws.
- 2 Cross-cut Saws.
- 1 Pick-Axe.
- 1 Derrick.
- 3 Wheelbarrows.

Respectfully submitted,

ELBRIDGE BERRY, *Street Commissioner.*

Gardiner, March 16, 1867.

## CITY MARSHAL'S REPORT.

---

*To his Honor the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and Common Council :*

I herewith submit to you the following, as my report for the municipal year ending Feb. 28th, 1867 :

The whole number of cases commenced and tried in the Police Court from March 1st, 1866, to Feb. 28th, 1867, is 160 ; and for the following causes :

Assault and Battery, 22—Fined 8, Committed 6, Discharged 8.

Larceny, 11—Committed 5, appealed 1, Discharged 4, Committed to the State Reform School 1.

Disturbing the Peace, 3—Fined one, Discharged 2.

Cheating by False Pretences, 2—Discharged 2.

Search Warrants, 11.

Forgery, 1—Discharged, 1.

Surety of the Peace, 3—Appealed, 1, Discharged 2.

Violation of the Lord's Day, 1—Fined.

Adultery, 2—Discharged 2.

Keeping House of Ill Fame, 1—Discharged.

Drunkenness, 86—Fined 42, Committed 36. Discharged 8.

Selling Intoxicating Liquor, 15—Fined 4, Committed 3, appealed 4, Discharged 4.

Common Seller, 1—Ordered to Recognize 1.

Manufacturing Intoxicating Liquor, 1—Discharged 1.

I have endeavored to use all vigilance in preventing crime, and in prosecuting violations of law when sufficient testimony could be produced to convict, and when in my judgment it was for the public good to prosecute. I think that the peace and good order of the city the past year will compare favorably with former

years. I have received for grass crop of City Common the past year \$4.00, which I have paid into the City Treasury. I have received no rent from the City Hall the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. COLSON, *City Marshal.*

## CITY SOLICITOR'S REPORT.

---

*To the City Council :*

The undersigned respectfully submits the following Report, for the municipal year ending March, 1867.

The action—City of Gardiner *vs.* James M. Colson, *et als.* on Collector's Bond, was adjusted in November last by the payment of \$1000 to the City.

The action—Edmund D. Tasker *et ux. vs.* City of Gardiner, which was pending in Court nearly two years ; was referred to H. K. Baker, of Hallowell,—a hearing had in November last, and decided against the City. This was an action for damages claimed to have been occasioned by obstructions on the Causeway in 1864.

In view of the above case, and similar cases, it is respectfully suggested that the City Council should annually take some such action as is contemplated in Sec. 9th of our City Charter, in order that the City may be protected as far as possible by said Section.

The City Authorities and parties have shown a commendable desire to avoid litigation, and consequently there are now no suits pending, in which the City is interested.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. WHITMORE, 2d, *City Solicitor.*

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

---

*To the Honorable Mayor, and City Council :*

The Engines and other apparatus belonging to the Fire Department are in good condition. There are about 2000 feet of leading hose, some of which is not very good.

There have been but two fires and two alarms in the city during the year.

Dec. 15, 1866, Dry House on Summer Street, belonging to Berry & Troupe, damage to house \$75. Occupied by A. S. Lord. Loss \$75.

Jan. 15, 1867, same Dry House again. Building destroyed. Loss about \$200. A. S. Lord \$100, P. S. Robinson \$150; other small losses unknown.

The Department has been to Farmingdale twice.

Dec. 16, 1866, the Pottery of F. A. Plaisted. Loss \$12,000. Insured \$5,000. Cause of fire unknown.

March 1, 1867, House and Stable on North Street, owned by Wm. H. Curtis. Loss about \$1000.

The Washington Engine Company were at Portland July 4th. The engineers of that place informed me that they did good service, and saved a vast amount of property.

An appropriation of \$1200 is recommended for the ensuing year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. WING, *Chief Engineer.*

## LIQUOR AGENT'S REPORT.

---

*City of Gardiner in Account with N. B. Norton, Agt. Jan. 1, '67.*

	CR.
By Cash in Oakland Nat. B'k, .....	\$1154 21
Stock on hand, .....	670 06
Cash on hand, .....	87 40
Account with City, .....	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$1913 17

	DR.	
To Bal. of St'k, Jan. 1, 1866, .....	\$1,422 59	
to Profit & Loss, .....	490 58	<u>\$1,913 17</u>



## CITY PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

---

The City Physician respectfully submits the following report for the year ending March, 1867 :

The inmates of the Alms-house, and the poor of the city, have been very free from disease during the past year ; no case of cholera, small-pox, or other contagious disease has required treatment by me. The whole number of persons requiring medical attendance at the Alms house has been two only, and those cases of mild pneumonia. One death has occurred during the year—disease, infirmities usually attending old age. Mr. and Mrs. Dow, who have filled the place of Superintendant and Matron during the past year, have given general satisfaction, and have manifested that they possess those qualities of patience, kindness and tact required of those who have the care of our Alms-house.

T. HILDRETH, *City Physician.*

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1867.

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Highways, Bridges and Sidewalks,.....	\$4,000 00
Grammar and Primary Schools and Repairs, .....	4,800 00
City High School,.....	1,500 00
Support of Poor and Insane,.....	3,000 00
Repairs on Alms-house, Outbuildings and Fence,	300 00
Fire Department,.....	1,200 00
Interest on City Debt,.....	5,500 00
Contingent Fund,.....	1,500 00
Police Department,.....	800 00
Reducing Floating Debt,.....	2,000 00
Discount on Taxes,.....	2,000 00
Repairs on Common,.....	100 00

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\$26,700 00

### *Salaries.*

Mayor, as per ordinance,.....	\$200 00
Assessors and Overseers of Poor,.....	350 00
Street Commissioner,.....	250 00
Collector of Taxes,.....	400 00
City Treasurer,.....	100 00
Sup. School Committee,.....	225 00
Chief Engineer Fire Dep't.....	35 00
Second     "             "         .....	15 00
Third     "             "         .....	15 00
City Clerk,.....	90 00
City Marshall,.....	20 00
City Physician,.....	20 00
Clerk of Common Council,.....	15 00

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1,735 00

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\$28,435 00

## LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES.

### *LIABILITIES.*

Notes Payable, .....	\$63,625 91
City Bonds, .....	29,000 00
Due State of Maine Tax, .....	3,222 75
	\$95,848 66

### *RESOURCES.*

Due from the State for State Aid, .....	\$109 90	
“ “ Pensions, .....	994 00	
“ Uncollected Taxes, 1866, ....	24,276 91	
Received from Liquor Agency, .....	1,068 50	
Balance of Liabilities, .....	69,399 35	\$95,848 66

## LIST OF CITY PROPERTY,

### *MARCH 1st.*

City Hall and Lot, valued at, .....	\$1,600 00	
Furniture in same, .....	40 00	
“ City Rooms, .....	150 00	
Gardiner Lyceum and Lot, .....	1,450 00	
City Clock, .....	250 00	
One Lot near the store of B. F. Stone, ...	660 00	\$4,150 00

#### *Property belonging to the Poor Department.*

Alms House and 14 acres of Land, .....	\$5,000 00	
Property at Alms House, .....	1,874 68	\$6,874 68

#### *Property belonging to Highway Department:*

Building Material on hand, .....	\$ 50 00	
Sundry Tools as per Report, .....	160 00	210 00
Amount carried forward, .....		\$11,234 68

Amount brought forward,.....		\$11,234 68
<i>Property belonging to Fire Department.</i>		
Three Engine Houses and one Lot,.....	\$1,000 00	
Hook and Ladder House,.....	100 00	
Four Cisterns,.....	500 00	
Engine, Fire King,.....	700 00	
“ Washington, old,.....	300 00	
“ “ new,.....	800 00	
Hook and Ladder Carriage,.....		
Ladders, Hoops, &c,.....	75 00	
2000 feet of Hose,.....	900 00	
Stoves, Torches. Furniture, &c.,.....	50 00	4,425 00
Powder House,.....	100 00	
Pound,.....	30 00	
Shop near the Factory Bridge,.....	50 00	180 00
Hearse at Plaisted Hill Cemetery,.....	75 00	
House “ “ .....	50 00	
Hearse at South Gardiner “ .....	50 00	
House “ “ .....	50 00	
Hearse at Jordan Libby “ .....	60 00	
House “ “ .....	65 00	350 00
20 Volumes Maine Reports,.....	30 00	
1 Copy Revised Statutes, 1840.....	1 50	
“ 1857.....	3 00	34 50
		<hr/>
		<u>\$16,224 18</u>

Brunswick Square.

City Landing.

Burying Ground on Plaisted Hill.

“ at South Gardiner.

“ near Jordan Libby's.

# CITY GOVERNMENT, 1867-8.

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Hon. GEO. W. WILCOX, Mayor.

## ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—DANIEL LARRABEE.

“ 2—JAMES M. LARRABEE.

“ 3—G. S. PALMER.

“ 4—CHAS. OSGOOD.

“ 5—JOSHUA GRAY.

“ 6—JOSEPH SIPHERS.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

DAVID DENNIS, Esq., Pres't.

### WARD 1.

Hiram Preble,  
James Andrews,  
Wm. Morrell.

### WARD 2.

S. W. Townsend,  
Chas. Bridge,  
Gustavus Moore.

### WARD 3.

A. E. Wing,  
L. Gillmore,  
A. G. Davis.

### WARD 4.

John C. Jones,  
R. Heselton, Jr.,  
Andrew Berry.

### WARD 5.

P. N. Barstow,  
Lincoln Perry,  
David Dennis.

### WARD 6.

Moses S. Wadsworth,  
John W. Eastman,  
Chas. S. Jackins.

## CHAS. P. BRANCH,

*City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.*

## H. K. MORRELL,

*Clerk of the Common Council.*

## JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

### ON FINANCE.

Messrs. Gray, }  
Palmer, } *Aldermen.*

Messrs. Barstow, }  
Wing, } *Councilmen.*  
Morrell, }

Messrs. Larrabee, } *Aldermen.* Messrs. Townsend, } *Councilmen.*  
Siphers, } Bridge,  
Davis,

Messrs. Larrabee, } Aldermen,  
Gray, }  
Messrs. Perry, }  
Jones, } Councilmen.  
Preble. }

Messrs. Palmer, } Aldermen.  
Larrabee, }

Messrs. Gilmore, } Councilmen.  
Moore, }  
Wing, }

Messrs. Osgood, } Aldermen.  
Siphers, }  
Messrs. Preble, }  
Jackins, } Councilmen.  
Heselton. }

Messrs. Osgood, } *Aldermen.*      Messrs. Townsend, }  
Gray, }      Heselton, } *Councilmen.*  
Berry, }

Messrs. Larrabee, } Aldermen.  
Osgood, }

Messrs. Davis, }  
Bridge, } Councilmen.  
Jackins. }

Messrs. Palmer, } *Aldermen.* Messrs. Wadsworth, } *Councilmen.*  
Gray, } Berry,  
Perry,

Messrs. Larrabee, } *Aldermen.*      Messrs. Andrews, }  
Osgood, }      Barstow, } *Councilmen.*  
Jones, }

Messrs. Larrabee, } Aldermen.  
Osgood, }

Messrs. Morrell,  
Eastman, } Councilmen.  
Gilmore, }

Messrs. Siphers, } *Aldermen.*  
Osgood, }  
Messrs. Jones, } *Councilmen.*  
Gilmore, }  
Berry, }

John Webb,  
James M. Larrabee,

## CITY MARSAALL.

George M. Wentworth.

## CITY SOLICITOR.

N. M. Whitmore, 2d.

## CITY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR.

James M. Larrabee.

## SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

John Berry,  
J. M. Larrabee,

G. S. Palmer.

## DIRECTORS OF CITY HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev. A. L. Park,  
Wm. Palmer,

Rev. F. D. Blake.

## STREET COMMISSIONER.

Thaddeus Hildreth.

## CITY PHYSICIAN.

Dr. G. S. Palmer.

## CHIEF ENGINEER OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

S. W. Townsend.

## SECOND ENGINEER.

S. W. Siphers.

## THIRD ENGINEER.

S. A. Knight.

## ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Ward 1—J. E. Ladd.

Ward 4—Reuben Heselton, Jr.

" 2—Wm. H. Moore.

" 5—John Stone.

" 3—J. G. Donnell.

" 6—Joseph Siphers.

## TRUANT COMMITTEE.

Geo. M. Wentworth,  
J. W. Lunt,

A. K. P. Buffum.

## TITHING MEN.

John S. Wilson,  
Charles. Swift,  
S. G. Moore,Sherburn Lawrence,  
Wm. Morrell,  
A. K. P. Buffum.

## HARBOR MASTER.

Wm. R. Gay.

## POUND KEEPER.

Edmund Dow.

## FENCE VIEWERS AND FIELD DRIVERS.

Joseph Williams,  
H. D. Wakefield,  
F. B. Curtis,  
Benaiah Williams,  
Alex. Troop,Eliakim Norton,  
John Smith,  
Freeman Williams,  
Joseph Siphers,  
Benj. Peacock.

## SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Elbridge Berry,  
J. Thomas, Jr.,  
Chas. Lawrence,  
Benj. Jordan,  
Dennis M. Libby,  
John A. Berry,  
Sam'l Hooker,  
J. E. Ladd,  
J. W. Lunt,Charles Waire,  
N. O. Mitchell,  
Wm. R. Gay,  
Sherburn Lawrence,  
Joshua Gray,  
Lincoln Perry,  
Jos. Perry,  
Arthur Berry,  
Rob't T. Hayes,

W. S. Hanscom,  
F. A. Berry,  
I. W. Woodward,  
G. W. Sprague,  
Daniel Gray,  
S. W. Townsend,

D. C. Palmer,  
J. G. Donnell,  
A. K. P. Buffum,  
G. W. Beadle,  
P. S. Robinson,  
Chas. Gay.

## MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

Geo. W. Beadle,  
P. C. Holmes,  
Jos. Perry,  
Wm. C. Palmer,  
Chas. Lawrence,  
J. G. Donnell,  
A. K. P. Buffum,  
Dennis M. Libby,  
Andrew Berry,  
Josiah Maxcy,  
Jos. Booker,  
C. P. Watson.

John Mitchell,  
Chas. Gay,  
John Stone,  
M. S. Wadsworth,  
N. B. Norton,  
E. Berry,  
C. B. Clapp,  
Robert Richardson,  
Isaac S. Mitchell,  
Arch Morrell,  
J. A. Berry,

## MEASURERS OF LOGS.

Arthur Berry,  
S. W. Townsend,  
Daniel Gray,  
Joshua Gray,

D. C. Palmer,  
Benj. Jordan,  
Sherburn Lawrence.

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF BURYING GROUNDS.

S. W. Townsend,  
Eben Libby.

Sam'l. Newcomb,

## SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

James G. Donnell.

## WEIGHER OF BEEF.

Amasa S. Ring.

## CITY CRIER.

Daniel Danton.

## MEASURER OF GRAIN.

David Dennis,

## WEIGHER AND GAUGE.

John C. Bartlett.

## MEASURERS OF STONE.

Sullivan Washburn,  
I. W. Woodward,

Dennis M. Libby,

## WEIGHERS OF HAY.

Geo. M. Holmes,  
J. B. Tozier,  
T. B. Grant.

John Stone,  
J. B. Dingley,

## INSPECTOR OF LEATHER.

Myrick Hopkins.

## NIGHT WATCHMAN.

Silas A. Dixon.

## CITY BELL RINGER.

Cyrus Anne.